THE STATE CAPITAL.

Legislative Aid for Metropolitan Debtors.

A Bill Introduced Providing for the Payment of Outstanding Claims Against the City.

The Underground Pneumatic Railroad Again.

A WAIL FROM THE FRIENDS OF ERIE.

Interesting to District Court Clerks and Local Dogberrys.

Enforcement of the Eight Hour Law.

Fentonites and Democrats to Bury the Hatchet-Recommitment of Comptroller Green's Bill-The Governor Against Its Passage-Tweed's Water Job Spoiled-Travelling on Sunday To Be Legalized-Quarantine Affairs To Be Overhauled.

Adjournment of the Legislature to Monday Next.

ALBANY, Jan. 12, 1872. After a debate which would have done credit to a woman's rights convention, the Legislature has adjourned until Monday evening, thus winding up the second week of the session with very slight reults in the interest of reform. True, several important measures have been introduced but their rogress has been retarded by quibbles of one) ind or another arising from the asperity of feeling existing between the factions of e republicans. True, also, the infamous Buffalo charter of last year has been repealed, but the way in which the repeal was "railroaded" through has established a bad precedent for reformers. True, also, that many different changes in relation to exmatters in New York city have been arrived

through. the regard to the other matters touched the people of the cry have a yea judging from appearances, very little to hope. Any measures thaugurated by the Conkingites are regarded with suspicion by the Fenton-Greeleyites, and vice versa; and there is sure to be a squabble over every item, and such a flerce fight may be made that the slight democratic vote may be called on to throw the balance of power to either side. The Greeleyites have a better chance to succed in this matter than the Conklingites, and they are straining every nerve to make their power felt. The latter have not got "INFLUENCE" TO BRING TO BEAR

to offset the workings of late years. True, they have the patronage of the Customs and Revenue Departments to bestow; but, as 13 well known, the ces that can be given away, with the exception very few, are of little importance. On the other and, the Greeleyites seem to have captured the Mr. Wheeler, chairman of the sub-committee to look after legislation. They are industriously circulating the roport that the Committee of Seventy do not want any nurried legislation in relation to New York; that they say "all is right" for the present. With General Cochrane acting Mayor, Green Comp-troiler, Van Nort at the Head of Public Works and lebbins over the Parks, nothing more is needed at present. To insure the carrying out of their plans under this arrangement they have all the IMMENSE PATRONAGE

of those departments to bestow in return for aid and comfort against the enemy. The fight promises to be sharp, indeed, and from the presence of well known loobyists and frequent coits at their rooms by honorable gentlemen from various sections of the State it may safely be presumed that combinations are already being formed, and that legislation this year will be directed as much by the "almighty dollar" as it has been in any previous year. that it has been of late years if the number of grav heads and beards be taken into account, and the statement be allowed that with gray hairs comes wisdom. The workings thus far show, however, but little wisdom in many regards, and unless there sa sudden and decided improvement in many ways
it is safe to presume that the old hands at the busimess will control the inside and routine workings.
Alvord, Jacobs, Alberger, Fields and one or two
others, who have the rules of the House at their
flagers ends, can and do oblige the new members to
respect their interpretations of the rules of the
house and of parliamentary practice generally;
and should they conside to control matters it will
require some sharp and stread engineering to unset

house and of parliamentary practice generally; and should they combine to control matters it will require some sharp and shrewd engineering to upset their plans. Owing to the BHITERNESS AND SUSPICION to which I have alliaded, it is probable that some such combination will be made before many days and barmony and peace prevail between the democrats and the Fenten branch of the republicans. This fact seemed quite apparent to-day, when Twombiy introduced two bills relating to raising phoney and preparing estimates for expenses for the city and county government. Twombiy is regarded—and with great show of fruth—as a martyr. He was martyred last year by the Tammanylies in layor of Cary, and as he was triumpnantly elected at the last election, and has shown binaself to be quite active and generally well posted, and besides having been pushed as candidate for Speaker, it was regarded as a certainty that he would receive distinguished consideration in the formation of the committees. To his intense disgust, he finds himself in a secondary position on the Insurance Committee. It is evident, however, that he does not intend to be crowded down entirely, as may be judged from the measures he has introduced. He is in suspicious company, however—thank Smith, Senator Erie-Madden, Fenton's Farreil, et all of the philosophical Horatio maugurates.

It will be remembered that in my despatch of yes.

rates.

It will be remembered that in my despatch of yesterday the probable resuscitation of Comptroller Green's bill was referred to. It has not been determined as yet whether the bill should be brought again before the Senate, and an attempt made to termined as yet whether the bill should be brought again before the Senate, and an attempt made to pass it. Should it ever pass the Senate it would be fought most oliterly in the House, and should it by any possibility pass there, I am positively informed that the Governor would not sign it, and it would of necessity be obliged to run the gauntiet a second time. The whole matter may be looked upon as AFIGHT FOR FATRONAGE, which is pretty weit mixed up. The Greeleyites now hold the reins, and should comptroller Green's bill pass the Tammany republicans would be ousted. The latter fear this turn in affairs, and this accounts for the bills introduced to-day by Mr. Twombly, which are as follows:—

An Aor conferring power on certain officers of the city of New York; and for providing moneys for the use of said

An Act conferring power on certain officers of the city of New York; and for providing moneys for the use of said control of the city of the York; and for providing moneys for the use of said control of the city and outly debt of said city and county, due to the lat day of the city of the city and outly debt of said city and county, due to the lat day of the city of the city and outly debt of said city and county, due to the city and outly debt of said city and county, due to the city of the purpose designated, and the purpose the city of the purpose of the Comptroller shall be decended as a cit apart, appropriations not remulted or necessary of the purpose of the purpose designated, and apply such surplus of any appropriations not remulted to the city and outly developed the city and of the city and outly developed the city and county debt of such department and city of such department within said city and county exceeding the period aforesaid, he incurred by any officer or department within said city and county exceeding the menution of the provided for the figuration of the indebt of the city as of the city as of the city as of t

pledged and appropriated by act, act, act, act, act, shall take effect immediately. SEC. 6.—This act shall take effect immediately.

SEC. 6.—This act shall take effect immediately.

THE BILLS TO BE CONSIDERED ON WEDNESDAY

It will be seen that these bills provide for the raising moneys which senator Bouedict stated was the only object they wished to accomplish by the original bill. Twombly wanted to runs the bills through and have them reported without amendment at the next session after the adjournment. This aroused Hawkins and Tiden, and, after some little sparring, it was ordered to be reported on Wednesday morning next.

next session after the adjournment. This aroused Hawkins and Tilden, and, after some little sparring, it was ordered to be reported on Wednesday morning next.

Banother measure introduced to-day by Mr. Banother measure introduced to-day by Mr. Haughton will, it passed, cause a little flutier.

The Civil District Courts.

The bill provides that the judges may appoint the court cierks, and legislate out of office the present officials appointed by the Board of Supervisors. The bill is aimed particularly at the Sixth District Court, but it will reach other places threatened as much or more preform in this particular, and, will give some fancy Tammany republicans who hold these places a severe cut. The provisions of the bill, however, are included in the bill previously introduced by Mr. Foley, which provides for the election of a new set of judges on a general ticket, which will be a reform much more needed than that in regard to the clerks,

Tweed's water bill,

which passed last year, giving the Commissioner of Public Works authority to purchase the lakes and streams near Croton Lake, in Putnam county, is to be repealed, and bills for that purpose were to-day introduced by Mr. Dykman. While the work of reform is going on

Mr. Healy, of the First district, intends to have the people down town saved the anuoyance caused by having a bill passed prohibiting the running of freight cars below Thirtieth street in the city of New York. What is to become of that immense depot and that "bronze" if Healy has his way?

Other Reforms

are to be inaugurated. The alleged abuses at Quar-

the people down town saved the annorance caused by the freight trains of the Hudson River Railroad by having a bill passed prohibiting the running of freight cars below Thirtich street in the city of New York. What is to become of that immense depot and that "bronze" if Healy nas his way? are to be inaugurated. The alleged abuses at Quarantine are to be examined into by the Committee on Commerce and Navigation, Jacobs forgot to put the tag on the resolution by requiring the examination to be made without expense to the State.

The hundreds of doorkeepers, messengers and others who have held sinecures in connection with the Assembly during the past three years will, no doubt, feel somewhat flurried at the resolution adopted to-day calling for the accounts of money paid by order calling for the accounts of money paid by order to this server was called to order, to those who had made up their minds to fight the motion for adjournment, that they were certain to be defeated. The result turned out as was generally expected it would, much to the disgust of Mr. Benedict, who tried his best to convince his fellow members that they would feet very happy, indeed, if they only resolved once for all to work on Saturdays. The gentlemen who live in the rural districts, and who don't see how on carth they could ever manage to get home on Saturday high; so as to spend the Sacoath with their families, if they ever laid over in this little village after Frikay, were the most determined in hier opposition to the antiadjournated, and to them is in great part due the latter's disconditure. However, there was really evening sit. Sendict simply contented this. He were laid over in the sintle village after Frikay, were the most determined in hier opposition to the antiadjournated, and to the motion, and the result was le to 11 in favor of the home rule. In view of the fact that the adjournment was almost a foregine concussion the actual business transacted was of very little importance. The only real measures of any moment that were to

cof shall use deemed as set apart, apportioned and repriated accordingly; and during the said period the platelier shall nave power to limit the use to the particular privations not required or necessary for the purpose resignated, and apply such surplus to such other purposes of shall mot or require the same. The said Comptroller, immediately after the filing of such estimate, furnish takement to each of the departments in said city the officers of said county, showing the appropriate smade for carrying on such departments in said city the officers of said county, showing the appropriate said entry the officers of said county, showing the appropriate said entry the officers of said county, showing the appropriate said entry the discreased, and the sums allotted and to be paid they shall not exceed their appropriations so made for carrying out the said said said shall be feed they shall not exceed their appropriations so made for carrying only the said and officers to regulate expenditures so they shall not exceed their appropriations so made for carrying the period aforesaid, be incurred by any mount the appropriations so made for or department and officers to regulate expenditures so they shall not exceed their appropriations so made for or department and officers to regulate expenditures so they shall have so the state of the state of the vary lustify says that the Legislature should take great care in acting upon the various bills which will be brought up for their consideration in relation to savings institutions, in view of recent developments concerning certain banks in New York, and that he considers it bad policy to increase the present number in the State without beforehand examining carefully into the character and standing of those who ask for new characters. It is necessary to the state of New York, represented in Senate Assembly, do exact as follows:

- Provide for the state of New York, represented in Senate Assembly, do exact as follows:

- Provide for the state of New York, represented in Senat

cations on the subject of savings banks be referred directly to the Committee on Banks, so that they may carefully and without any undue haste examine everything pertaining to them before they are brought to the consideration of the Senate.

The wood investigating committee they are brought to the consideration of the Senate.

This so of a yet been definitely decided how this committee will go to work in the matter of the charges preferred against Senator James Wood. Mr. A mes, the chairman, stated to your correspondent to-day that the committee might possibly have to go to New York to examine the books of the Bowling Green Bank, and to take the testimony of certain parties who are supposed to be able to inrow some light on the subject of the charges. However, this is merely matter of conjecture on his part, as he says the committee have not yet heid any conference or decided upon any particular course of action. The committee will hold a meeting on Monday next and on Thursday several parties from New York, who are to be suffmoned to appear and testify before the committee, will be examined. It is said that Mr. Tweed will be the first person summoned, as at least one of the members of the committee is under the belief that if will be examined. It is said that Mr. Tweed will be the first person summoned, as at least one of the memeers of the committee is under the belief that if there is any truth whatever in the charges against Mr. Wood the 'Bost' can tell all about them better than anybody else. I understand from very good authority that the committee may possibly, during their investigation, get hold of a few facts that will not be over pleasing to one or two other of the republican Senators, even though they should find Mr. Wood guittees of the charges preferred against mm. On the other hand, there are those who contend that the whole investigation is a farce and that the whole investigation is a farce and that the whole investigation is a farce and that it was purposely gotten up not only to whitewasn Mr. Wood, but to stave off any general investigation into the past conduct of other Senators of his party.

that it was purposely gotten up not only to whitewasn Mr. Wood, but to stave of any general investigation into the past conduct of other Senators of his party.

THE THIRD AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.

Mr. Madden gave notice just before the Senate adjourned that he would soon introduce a bill relating to the Third Avenue Savings Bank, but what the aim of the bill will be even he does not seem to know. He claims that the notice was sent to him to present to the Senate, and that he has no idea who the sender is, or whether or not the bill is to be in favor of or against the managers of the bank in question. The general idea is that the notice was sent in by the iriends of the institution, who are anxious that the Legislature should take some action to relieve them from their present difficulties. But how the Legislature can do this is a mystery.

Surrodates and county Judges.

Mr. D. P. Wood's bill in reference to Surrogates and County Judges faxes a given sum as salarious for the Surrogates, secording to the particulation of the country over which they have jurisdiction. In counties of less than 25,000 inhabitants they are to have \$1,000 per annum, and where the population is over one hundred and thirty-live thousand the salary is fixed at \$5,000. This is in heu of all fees. One of the provisions is that when a county judge acts as surrogate as well as judge he is to get \$500 extra.

APPINTMENTS.

The Senate in executive session confirmed Oharles Stebbins, of Cazenovia, as Commissioner for Revising the Statutes of the State, and Alonco A. Lake, of Kings county, as Shore Inspector.

A CORRECTION.

In conclusion let me say that owing to the fact that I had to write in haste the types yesterday made me make a statement which I had no intention of making in speaking of Senator Benedict's action in regard to the Comptroller's bill. The types made me make as statement which I had no intention of make the Comptroller dictator, now that what Mr. Benedict claimed was its real import, "Ac. The sentence should have read, "If the bi

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

ALBANY, Jan. 12, 1872. W. B. Woodin was elected President pro tem. of

cisions of county superintendants of the poor.

By Mr. Tiemann—Providing better accommodation for passengers on the Third Avenue Railroad; em-

for passengers on the Third Avenue Railroad; empowering Robert Squires to run palace, cars at ten cents additional fare.

Mr. Graham introduced a bill amending the act of 1808 chartering the Underground Pneumatic Tube Railway, which is substantially the same as last year's bill.

Mr. Wood introduced a bill fixing the Salaris of The County Judges, in counties where the population does not exceed 25,000 at \$1,500 per annum; 40,000, at \$2,000; 55,000, at \$2,500; 70,000, at \$3,000; 85,000, at \$3,500; 100,000, at \$4,000; 115,000, at \$1,500 is not than 130,000, at \$4,000; 115,000, at \$1,500 is more than 130,000, at \$5,000 per annum. In any county in which there shall be a Surrogate, his salary shall be \$600 less than as fixed above, and where there is no Surrogate the County Judge shall receive \$600 more than above fixed.

The bill amending the charter of the village of Albion was passed.

On mouton of Mr. Benedict the bill conferring ad-

Albion was passed.

On motion of Mr. Benedict the bill conferring additional powers upon the Comptroller of the city of New York was referried to the Committee on Cities.

The Senate then adjourned till Monday evening.

Assembly. ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 12, 1872, A large number of remonstrances against placing he Erie Railway under the control of British mo

REPORTS. mittee—A resolution calling on the Adjutant General to transmit all information as to payments to soldiers of the war of 1812.

By Mr. White—A bill authorizing the Poughkeepsie and Eastern Ralifoul Company to cancel certain bonds and issue those of larger denominations.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By D. L. Babcock—To leganze travelling on Sunday.

By D. L. BABCOCK —To legalize travelling on Sunday,
By Mr. HOUGHTON—Providing for clerks of District Cours in New York.
A SILL TO RELIEVE THE CITY'S CREDITORS.
By Mr. TWOMELY—Conferring powers on certain officers of the city of New York, and raising money for the use of said city. It gives power to the Mayor or acting Mayor, Comptroiler and Commissioner of Public Works, to fix the amount needed; also providing for the liquidation of the indebteduess of the city and county of New York, as it existed on the slist of December, 1871. He moved to refer both bills to the Committee on Cities, and that they be reported complete at the first session after adjournment.
Mr. ALVORD moved to Strike out the words "report complete."
Mr. THOMELY accepted the amendment.
Mr. THOMELY accepted the amendment.
Mr. THOMELY accepted the amendment believed to the first session after adjourns to-day for the week the committee would have to sit during the recess, and it would be far better to postpone action for a few days. He moved to amend by having the report made on Wednesday next. This, after some conversation, was agreed to.
Mr. Twombly also introduced a bill to incorporate the Importers and Grocers' Board of Trade of New York.
By Mr. Healty—Regulawag the running of freight

York.

By Mr. HEALY—Regulawing the running of freight cars below Thirtieth street, New York.

By Mr. Healy—Regulating the running of freight cais below Thirtieth street, New York.

By Mr. Alvord—Regulating the signing and settling of bills of exceptions.

By Mr. Dykman—Amending the act providing for a supply of pure water for New York.

By Mr. PRINCE—Making regulations concerning meneys deposited with public officers.

Mr. Judd introduced a bill establishing a Board of Health in Richmond county to enforce sanitary measures and collect vital statistics, consisting of ave commissioners—one from each town—appointed by the County Judge and Board of Supervisors. Section 5 declares the commissioners shall perform their services gratuitously; no salary shall be established, provided for or paid by the appointing authorities beyond the reasonable compensation allowed a clerk.; Furthermore, the said commissioners shall confine their expenditures to the lowest limit compatible with the proper enforcement of sanitary measures and the collection of vital statistics.

tistics.

By Mr. Loughban-Incorporating the city of Rondout. RONDOUL.
By Mr. NILES—Allowing executors to qualify without security.

By Mr. Judd—instructing the Committee on Commerce to investigate the alleged Quarantine abuses as soon as possible, and report by bill or otherwise. Adopted.

as soon as possible, and report by bit or otherwise.

Adopted.

By Mr. Herrick—That the Compiroller report as soon as possible all sums paid to the officials of the last House.

Mr. Jacobs moved an amendment to include the

Mr. Jacobs moved an amendment to include the previous Legislatures. The resolution went over. By Mr. Prince—That the Judiciary Committee report what reforms in methods of legislation are necessary. Laid over.

Mr. Loughran called up the resolution to adjourn over from to-day to Monday evening.

Mr. Alvord called attention to the fact that the adoption of this resolution would be a departure from the inaugural address of the Speaker.

Mr. Rose also opposed taking a recess.

Mr. Twombly thought at this stage of the session nothing was to be gained by holding a session tomorrow.

Mr. Alvord said if there was an adjournment it would be impossible to get a committee together to morrow, and it was absolutely necessary to have the committees meet.

Mr. Hawkins endorsed this view.
Mr. Hawkins endorsed this view.
Mr. Prince said the busiest days he spent jest
year were spent when he went home and met his
constituents. He thought it very important that
members should consult their constituents at least
once a week during the first weeks of the session.
The resolution to take a recess was jost—yeas 41
to 65 nays.

to 65 nays.

Mr. Jacobs called up Mr. Herrick's resolution calling on the Comptroller for a report of the payment of all officers of the House for last year, and moved to amend so as to include the years 1865, 1869 and 1879. Carried.

Mr. YEOMANS moved that the Comptroller report warrants paid through power of attorney and to individuals themselves. Carried, and the resolution was then adopted.

individuals themselves. Carried, and the resolu-tion was then adopted.

Mr. Monton moved to reconsider the vote against adjourning over till Monday evening.

Mr. Atvono moved to lay the motion on the table.

Lost, Mr. ALVORD then moved an adjournment. Lost by 43 to 69. The motion to reconsider was then put and carried, when Mr. ALVORD again protested against adjourning over. The question then recurred on adjourning till Monday evening, and it was carried—yeas 60, nays 51.

Mr. ALVORD presented the memorial of the Bricklayers' National Union, praying for the enforcement of an eight hour labor law.

The House then adjourned till Monday evening, at half-past seven o'clock.

MUNICIPAL MOVEMENTS.

What is To Be Done at the Meeting of the Board of Aldermen To-Day-The Clerkship Decided Upon -Effect of Mr. Twombly's Bill Upon the Spirits of the "Unpaid"-How Mr. Morgan Jones "Weak-ened" when He Got to

The Mayor's Office.

Ludlow Street Jail.

The acting Mayor, General Cochrane, received a large number of visitors yesterday, among whom was Senator James O'Brien. It was generally unthe callers upon the General were interesting them-selves in favor of Mr. Joseph Shannon, whom they desire to see appointed to the clerkship of the Board of Aldermen. Unless some unexpected developments take place before the meeting of the Board to-day there is no doubt that Mr. Shannon will be elected. Those who that he is not qualified for the office, and that Senator O'Brien's "loobying" in his behalf is the payment of a debt of obligation that the Senator is under to Joseph for the active part taken by the latter in assisting in obtaining for the Senator the nomination for Sheriff. The friends of Shannon say with great force and truthfolices that his qualifications for the office were proved by the face that he retained it for four years, that ne possesses all the clerical ability and the requisite legal knowledge, founded on a previous experience as member of the Common Councell, the Board of Aldermen and Clerk. That a majority of the Board will test his capability by voting for him and thereby placing him in the office we are authorized to state on the very best authority. The Board will, however, insist upon a faithful performance of the duty, and if not complied with will immediately dismiss him.

It was rumored yesterday afternoon, rather late, nat Mr. Twombly had introduced a bill into the Legislature by which the large number of the city creditors would, if the bill were passed, obtain a prompt payment of their overtue claims and salaries. It is scarcely possible to exaggerate the misery that is caused by the inability of the Comproller to meet these demands, and the action of the Legislature has not come one day too soon.

Mr. Morgan S. Jones, who is the defendant in the action for slander brought against him by Deputy theriff Martin S. Keese, appeared at the Sheriff's Office yesterday and, instead of furnishing the \$1,000 batt, as promised by him on the previous day, told Mr. Under Sherid Stevens that he scorned the liberty the bail would give him, and would rot in prison rather than submit to it. After that declaration there was, of course, no other alternative but to send Mr. Jones to Ludiow Street Jail. The jail in the reality was not guite so charming as it was in the imagination, and Mr. Jones' courage cooled off towards the afternoon, and he seemed to prefer the outside to the inside of a prison. When he had given this determination a name his friends, Mr. James Hayes and Mr. John Pyne, came forward, signed the necessary ball bonds, and Mr. Jones last evening was restored to the sweets of liberty. erty the ball would give him, and would rot

MORE MUDDLE.

Arrest of Morgan Jones for Libel.

A CURIOUS POLITICAL QUARREL.

In Ludlow Street Jail-The History of the Case-The "Bounty-Jumping" Insinuation-Needless Degradation—The Tammany War Dance-Citizens on the Situation - Racy Revelations.

EXCITEMENT IN THE SIXTH WARD.

At a quarter to twelve o'clock vesterday morning Mr. Morgan Jones delivered bimself up to the had been issued for him some days before. He was given in charge to an officer and taken to Ludiow Street Jeil, where he remained until bailed out by Messrs, John Pyne and James Hayes. Shortly after Mr. Jones had arrived at the building in Ludlow street a HERALD reporter called upon him, and the

"Mr. Jones, I heard you had been arrested and I came to find out what you had to say on the sub-Ject."

"Well, sir, I have a good deal more to talk about on that subject than I at present intend to give to the public."

"Is there something, then, behind this simple matter of the arrest that does not appear?"

"Yes, a good deal."

tion to arrest you?"

"Of a political nature " "Certainly,"

"And this case against you is the result of recent

political movements, you think ?"
"There can be no doubt about that. As far as the rrest is concerned, I gave myself up." "Was that because you knew there was an inten-

"Well, partly. You see this is an old affair, and I had better begin at the commencement if you think the matter is of sufficient importance to the public." "I think it is, as it bears upon the great questions of the day."

"Indeed it does, and very closely. Well, sir, a suit has been brought against me for libel by a man who was led to believe I was his enemy."

"Was there any foundation for that supposition?"

"Not the slightest. He was a candidate for Assembly under the influence of Mr. Brennan, but that gentleman asked me to support another man, supposing I had some little interest in the district. Well, I supported the other man, and this one was very much annoyed at the result. About this time I was taken sick and remained in my room for eight months. The very first day I got out I met Mr. Keese, who has caused this trouble, about twenty yards from my own house. He abused me in a most scandalous manner and ended by threatening to 'lick' me."

"Was any one listening to this?"

"Yes, sir; several gentlemen came to me afterwards and fold me they had heard the whole conversation. At that time I took no notice of the matter, not deeming it worthy my attention; but subsequent events have proved that it was only the first move on the board."

"You could not have been a very powerful antagonist just then, Mr. Jones?"

"You can easily judge of that and the amount of credit that would attach to a man who threatened me, knowing my condition. When the people of the Sixth ward refused to se say longer ruled by a man wno lived five mies away from them the next claw of the cloven foot began to make its appearance."

"It is generally supposed you and Mr. Brennan are intimate friends."

"So we have been for five and twenty years, and though we have differed in our political opinions, still our social relations remained unchanged."

"About this libelious remark, Mr. Jones, did you make it?"

"In made a remark, perhaps, in a moment of excitement, and upon that the charge has been

"I made a remark, perhaps, in a moment of ex-citement, and upon that the charge has been founded."

"I made a remark, perhaps, in a moment of excitement, and upon that the charge has been founded."

"Where was that?"

"In the Tammahy Hall Convention."

"How was it brought about?"

"At the previous primary elections for candidates Judge Dowling, another gentleman and myself were going into the hall, and at the door were the gentlemen in charge of the ballot box."

"Do you remember who those gentlemen were?"

"Oh, yes; very well. They were Timothy Brenan, Martin J. Keese and Thomas Ryan. An old hat box was used for the voting, and as Judge Dowling passed in he asked Mr. Brenan if there were any tickets in the box. The answer was "no," and then the Judge asked to open the hat box. This was at first denied, but upon our urging the matter it was granted, and we found a number of white tokets, which were Brennan's, in the box. Treese one of the three put into his pocket and walked away with. The blue tickets, which belonged to Judge Dowling, a Mr. Brown collected, connied and took up to the inspectors."

"What had this to do with the Convention?"

"At the Convention Mr. Keese got up and said the olection for candidates had been a fair one. This so nettled me, knowing what I did, that I jumped to my feet and told him that it was something in the style of the bounty business, when he was engaged in that profession."

tached to him while he was in the eurolment office?"
"That is a sort of thing every man construes his own way. There were some warrants issued for him by General Dix about the time he went to Cali-

in my General Dr. about the time of the formia."

"He went out there, did he?"

"Yes, under an assumed name. Now, judging by the great law of cause and effect, you know a man would not do a thing like that for nothing."

"No, not very long. His friends soon sent for him, Mr. Keese is a useful man in cases like this."

"Did he again get an appointment under Mr. Brennan?"

Brennan?"
"Well, he's there now, and has been for some

time."
"This suit was brought for what you said about

"Yes, sir."

"Were you noutded of the matter?"

"I saw by the evening papers that an order for my arrest was in the hands of one of the depaty sheriffs. That rather staggerred me, So the next day I went down to offer myself to the Sheriff."

"Did you see Mr. Brennan?"

"He sent for me to come luto his office. I went, and he said to me, "You don't want to go to prison. I answered that I would rather go to prison and remain there five years than be imposed upon or mulcted in that way. The Sheriff hinted that my family would be annoyed, but I soon quieted his fears on that score with the assurance that my family were entirely in sympathy with me in the fignit, and were ready to sustain me in it."

"Then they would not take you on the first occasion?"

fight, and were ready to sustain me in it."

"Then they would not take you on the first occasion?"

"No; Mr. Brennan suggested that I should go nome and consider the matter for another day. Well, as I was in no hurry to get locked up, why I took another day; but you see I have remained firm to my first determination."

"When you went there jesterday an officer took charge of you?

"les, sir; and walked me from Mr. Stevens' office, along the passages and halls, to show my friends and acquaintances I was under arrest, when he might have taken me from the room across to the Order of Arrest Bureau—not one-tenth the distance—If he was simply doing his duty to a stranger. But in that office the current of feeling starts from a tainted source and runs through all the various fissures of the place, gathering strength as it goes."

"Do you intend to remain here, Mr. Jones?"

"I do, sir; I think I can stand it quite as well and as long as Mr. Keese. Whether it is one day or five years I intend to hold on to the position I have taken."

"Them you have made up your mind to go to trial?"

trial?"

"These you have made up your mind to go to trial?"

"Indeed I have."

"And we may expect some spley revelations when you get upon the stand?"

"I am over forty years of age, and I have learned and seen a great many curious things in my time."

"Do you suppose the afair of Thursday night had anything to do with all this feeling?

"Well, you see when people play chess and uncover the king they must expect to get checkmated. Just at present I wish you would not press me on that subject."

"Then this whole afair is only a point for a higher object?"

"The bootblack doing his duty, or, at least, the business that is expected of him."

Leaving Mr. Jones the Sixth ward was visited. The excitement in that district was at fever heat, the people taking it as a personal quarrel. Men left their husiness and discussed the all-engressing topic on the sidewalk. Nothing but denouncements of Brennan and indignation at the conduct of his men could be heard on all sides.

One prominent man, who appeared to be the leader of a large crowd, demanded in a lond voice:—

"Why don't they make the Sheriff a ludge of the Supreme Court, and then the Sixth ward could have places from him?"

"Why, only to see him going into the Supreme Court and sitting up with the judges will give any one an idea of what the man is. Why don't they build up a seat for him to rest in? He had a few friends left in the Sixth ward, but they are all gone now."

Another gentleman, to wnom the reporter spoke, answered shortly—
"Don't talk to me about it, sir; when men go that far in politics it is time some shooting was done,"
"But this is a libel affair."
"Young man, I don't know who you are, but I do know you don't belong to the Sixth ward."
"What difference does that make?"
"It makes just this difference, that you would know a bull from a bear when you saw them both together."

know a buil from a bear when you saw them both together."

"Mr. Kavanagh, are ye goin to the committee?" asks a stouched-hat supporter, addressing the violent Sixth warder.

"I am."

"What is the committee meeting about, sir, if you please?"

"About, sir! it's about an indignation meeting tomorrow night. It's time the people spoke out their mind upon this question, and they will do it tomorrow evening at an indignation meeting that will shake some of these people in their boots. Goodby, sir."

And he was off like a shot.

will shake some of these people in their costs.
Goodby, sir."

And he was off like a shot.
In the course of the afternoon Mr. John Pyne and Mr. James Hayes went down to the Sheriff's office without the knowledge of Mr. Jones and gave ball in \$1,000 each for his appearance at the proper time. They were considered eligible men for that amount, after a good deal of investigation and circumlocution, and the prisoner was released and restored to the bosom of his family. This is the first scene in the lively little farce.

HONESTY OF HARROR MASTERS.

Unwillingness of Witnesses to Testily-The Skein of Evidence.

The opening of the Court at the Port Captain's office to continue the investigations appertaining to the alleged frauds in the Harbor Masters' Department was delayed considerably yesterday by the non-appearance of the wharfinger, Niver, who seems anxious to avoid again being subjected to the searching cross-examination of the defendant's counsel, Colonel Davis. At length Mr. F. Cushman REFUSED TO ANSWER

tice Ledwith's Court, during the inquiry into charges against Captain Hart, instituted by him some few months ago. Mr. Davis asked that the evidence taken in the case before Justice Ledwith bo produced, and said he was willing to accept that testimony. Mr. Benedict concurred in this arrangement, but the evidence was not forthcoming, complainant's counsel having falled to provide himself with a copy of it. The Captain of the Port said that he should rule out the admission of it anyhow, as the witness was before the Court and ought in honesty to testify. But Cushman would not take Captain Jones' aint, and sturdly refused to answer a host of importan

sturdily refused to answer a host of important questions put to him by Hart's counsel—in fact he seemed atraid to reply to them for fear of further Chiminatring Or Convendioring the statement of the witness Niver. Mr. Davis, in a long and eloquent speech, contended that Cushman and Niver had consilved to ruin Hart by bringing false charges against him, and asserted that the two wharfangers had leagued together to attain the end they had in view. Mr. Benedict replied with some asperity, and a delightful little tilt between counsel ensued. The Captain of the Port regretted his inability to compel the witness to testify, and, as usual, threw as much oleaginous matter upon the troubled waters as possible. Colonel Davis asked that certain bills he produced should be admitted as evidence. Mr. Benedict opposed the motion, but the President of the Court overruled nim on the ground that as certain bills of the complainant's had been admitted those the defendants wished to produce were also entitled to an acceptance.

Witness Cushman (by Mr. Davis)—The wharfage bill of F. Cushman, marked N, for \$50, was paid for the monthly tent of the decrete and house on pier No. 3; decline to say whether I stated before Justice Ledwith that I was

No. 8; decline to say whether I stated before Justice Ledwith that I was

IN The Habit of Charging
in my bill a certain amount for looking a harbor master up; my signature is affixed to those bills marked K, N, O, P, R, S and T; bills Q and L are signed by persons in my employ; all those bills were paid; the \$62 20, mentaned in exhibit Q might nave included a charge for going for a harbor master; have heard from two persons at least—Mr. Gardiner, of the boat A. K. Hadley, and the agent of the Fullonville line—that Hart had forbidden persons to pay me any rents for the use of the derrick and house on the dock, and that if they did he would remove their vessels from the slips; I said if they would not pay I would prosecute them; since Hart said that I have

Of making out my bills; formerly I made them out for the berth, and that included the use of the house and derrick and other privileges; now I make them out for the rent of derrick and house only; I don't alter the charges though at all.

At this stage the Court adjourned until eleven o'clock on Tuesday next.

THE NORTHERN DISPENSARY. The Forty-fifth Annual Meeting of Subscribers.
The forty-fifth annual meeting of the subscribers

of the Northern Dispensary was held last evening, Mr. Royal Phelps presiding and J. H. Rhodes acting as secretary.

The Treasurer's report showed that the expenses

luring the year were about \$4,500, leaving a balance in the treasury of four dollars; at the same time a drug bill of about \$600 remaining unpaid. Resolutions were passed acknowledging the dona-

Resolutions were passed acknowledging the donations of the Legislature and the Common Council curing the past year.

Resolutions of thanks were passed to the physicians attending the institution.

The apothecary's report showed that during the past year 18,215 patients were attended; of these 200 were sent to hospital, 85 deaths, 22 were discharged as improper objects, and 25,000 prescriptions were dispensed.

After addresses had been made by Messrs. Royal Phelps and Floyd Smith in reference to the prosperous condition of the institution and the pleasare they had always experienced in the working of the dispensary mitherto, the meeting adjourned.

JUDGE BEDFORD'S GRAND JURY.

Important Communication from the Grand Jury Relative to Finding Indictments in the Fraud Cases-Decisive Remarks by Judge Bedford.

Yesterday morning the historic Grand Jury of the Court of General Sessions came into Court and the Foreman said:—We have no indictments to present to Your Honor this morning, but we have a subject under consideration in the Grand Jury Room that we consider important, which we propose to present to the Court and through the Court to the public press. If Your Honor will permit the Secretary

Judge Bedford-Certainly.

The SECRETARY proceeded to read the following

To the Hon. GUNNING S. BEDFORD, City Judge

To the Hon. Gunning 8. Bedford, Oity Judge:—
Rour Honor—That our present position as the Grand Inquest of this Court may be fully understood by this Court and our fellow citizens we desire respectfully to state as follows:—
We were empanelled as a Grand Jury of the Court of General Sessions of the city of New York on the first Monday of November last, since which date to the present (excepting election week and a few other working days) we have been constantly engaged on the public business and to the material damage of the private interests of many of us, having had our time extended thrice by Your Honor. We have passed upon two hundred and fifty ordinary cases that have reached us through committing magistrates, and have found no less than two hundred indictments in such cases.
Early in one session we were especially charged by Your Honor with the investigation of the well-known municipal frauds of officers and others upon the public funds.
We have examined such cases, finding them involving over \$15,000,000 loss to the taxpayers of this city—frauds more gigantic and desperate than ever before known in any civilized community.

Extraordinary cases require extraordinary remedies, and we now think it proper to inquire it we are to be defeated in our efforts to do justice to the public and the accused, and to lose all the benefits of the intricate and perplexing labors we have performed?

Besides examining a great number of winnesses we have corresponded with some 300 banks.

be intricate and perplexing labors we have performed.

Besides examining a great number of witnesses we have corresponded with some 300 banks, bankers, savings institutions, railroad companies and brokers, in order to trace the stolen funds. In the midst or our work we were met by the following law, passed last winter:—

A GrandJury may be empanelled in the Court of Oyes and Terminer and another in the Court of General Sessions, and may sit at and during the same time; but in such case the GrandJury of the Court of General Sessions, and may sit at and during the same time; but in such case the GrandJury of the Court of General Sessions shall only act upon such matters as shall have been heard before a committing magnistrate and shall have been submitted by the District Attorney.

and may sit at and during the same time; but in such case the Grand Jury of the Court of General Sessions shall only act upon such matters as shall have been submitted by the District Autoracy.

A Grand Jury in the Court of Oyer and Terminer was just then empanelled, and all our fraud cases having originated with us and not having been heard by a committing magistrate, we were them exactly in the position contemplated by this Court. This first questions we asked ourselves were, "inad this law been made in anticipation of this very investigation? How should we avoid its consequences? Was the Court of Oyer and Terminer likely to insist upon the continuance of their jury to the destruction of all we had done?"

We shall leave others to answer these questions after we state the following facts:—

First:—It was plain that had we proceeded the accused without having discovered this law, any judge having jurisdiction would, on motion, be expected by the accused to quash every indictment at once. We therefore refused, by notice to this Court, to proceed to finish these cases until the other jury should be discharged, and Your Honor fully acquiesced in this course.

Second—We offered to act upon all cases that would otherwise go to the other jury, and thereby remove all necessity for this continuance, and so notified the Court and the District Attorney, who thus informed the other jury. The impression was wrong that this jury had not the right to indict in the election fraud cases. Either Grand Jury has equal jurisdiction for indictment, though the trial must be in the Oyer and Terminor.

Third—The case was stated to the Justice holding the Oyer and Terminer, and he was asked when his jury would be discharged. No satisfactory answer, was obtained; his jury held over the holidays, from Christmas to the New Year—an incident never before and terminer, and how any advance of the court in the same to the New Year—an incident never before and terminer of the forth of the court in the send to the February term of that further

Judge BEDFORD, amid profound stience, responded

as follows:-MR. FOREMAN AND GENTLEMEN OF THE GRANT JURY—I have listened with attention to your statement this moment read by your Secretary, Mr. John Draper. In reply I fell you that if on the 27th day of January, the day on which your present extension will expire you reading no come into this Court and you ask for a further extension of time, not only ye gentlemen, but the community at large, may re assured that your request will be granted without the slightest hesitation. You may now proceed.

The Grand sury then retired from the court room COLD POISON.

The son of an Austrian Banker Committe Spicide-He Takes Polson-Poverty

of twenty, whose father is a wealthy banker in Vienna, Austria, arrived in this country, and, aithough highly educated and accomplished, found it exceedingly difficult to find employment suited to his tastes. Finally he was induced to accept a position in a card manufactory in William street, which he held till two weeks ago, when, from some unexplained cause, he left it. Since then he has been idle, and cause, he left it. Since then he has been idle, and most of the time remained in or about his lodging house, 155 Eldridge street. On Friday of last week Nicolits told Anthony Wagner, his room mate and countryman, that he intended to take poison, and at the same time showed him a half-filled vial, which he said contained poison. Wagner remonstrated with his friend for taking so foolishly, and threatened to break the vial. Nicolits said that would make no difference, as he could fill the bottle again for six cents. Mr. Wagner did not believe that Nicolits really intended to take his own life, although aware he was out of employment and money. On Thursday afternoon the young man entered his room alone and penned a note to Mr. Theodore Saruba, his cousin, from whom he hired his apartments, it which he said:—"Make no noise about my death and send no word to Vienna." Nicolits then, it is supposed, swallowed a quantity of cyanide of potassium and lay down on the floor, where his friends found him dead also young the room of deceased found a quantity of cyanide of potassium on the evening. No cause but poverty is known for the commission of the act. Coroner Keenan was yesterday notified, and on examing the room of deceased found a quantity of cyanide of potassium on the stand and an empty vial sanding on the bureau. Wooster Beach, M. D., casually inspected the body and sent it to the morque, where a post-mortem examination will be made. Unless the friends claim the remains for interment they will be buried at public expense in Potter's Field. most of the time remained in or about his lodging

THE FRANKLIN STATUE.

The ceremonies for the unveiling of the Franklin statue will take place in Printing House square on Wednesday next, at twelve o'clock. The following

is the programme:—
Music by Otto's Band.
Prayer by Rev. Dr. Deems.
Unveiling of the Statue, by Professor S. F. E.

Prayer by Rev. Dr. Deems.
Unveiling of the Statue, by Professor S. F. B.
Morse.
Presentation to the Press and Printers (on behalf of Albert DeGroot) by Horace Greciey.
Acceptance by Unaries C. Savage, President Board of Trustees of the New York Typographical Society.
Music by the Band.
The platform will be occupied by representative members of the press and invited guests.
Hy the resolution of the General Committee the various newspaper establishments and the employing printers of the city were requested to give their employes the necessary time to witness the ceremonies at the unveiling of the statue.
An earnest invitation is extended to all members of the press, and to all printers, and to the public generally, to be present on this occasion, which, it is believed, will be one of unusual interest.
In the evening a banquet will be given at Deimonico's fourteenth street, at which responses to toasts will be made by prominent members of the press and distinguished invited guests. The tickets are provided at \$10 each.

SUDDEN DEATH ON SHIPBOARD. James Bethel, a seaman, died suddenly yesterday on board the schooner Florence Bailey, lying at the foot of Noble street, Greenpoint. Coroner White-